

The Middlebury Campus

J. 6

VOL. VII

NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 7

To the Friends of Middlebury College :

¶ Some seventy years ago a boy trudged daily along the road from Cornwall to Middlebury, his shoes in his hands until late in autumn to save the wear. His mother lived over a store and took in washings for her bread and the boy's. Winters he taught school for money to buy his clothes.

¶ Henry Norman Hudson became the most eminent American Shakespearean scholar of his day. In our little college library he laid the foundations of the learning which interpreted the dramas of Shakespeare to the English-speaking race for half a century.

¶ I am trying to build a worthy college for boys and girls of the Henry Norman Hudson type. There are thousands of them in old New England, who can not find more than \$300 a year for college, but whom it will richly reward the nation to educate. Eighty-eight have just entered, and one arrived with only \$14, and no more coming save what his hands could earn.

¶ I began two years ago. I found a college with one-fourth the endowment of Williams and buildings which cost one-third as much as the concrete grand-stand John D. Archbold built at Syracuse. In those two years two more buildings have been provided for and the yearly income of the college has been increased 75 per cent. Yet students have increased so that the college is in direr need than before.

¶ My second annual report, which will be sent cheerfully to any address, is an attempt to tell frankly our condition, and the grounds of confidence in our future. It recites the need of \$62,000 to secure conditional pledges to make up a fund of \$200,000, towards which pledges in any amount will be gratefully received.

¶ The plea is not for an institution, but for some Henry Norman Hudson of the days to be.

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¶ What Middlebury graduates say of us :

Addison, N. Y.—I have accepted the position at Addison and will send check for commission very soon. I thank you for the interest you have shown in me and am very much pleased with my place. Edith Vera Fay, (Middlebury, '09) April 14, 1909.

Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.—I have just received a letter from Dr. Dunton which practically settles my engagement. Thank you for services rendered. W. Henry Hayford, (Middlebury, '08) June 1, 1909.

Richford, Vt.—The position of preceptress at Richford has been offered me and I have accepted it. I thank you for your successful efforts in my behalf. Susie C. Holmes, (Middlebury, '09) July 2, 1909.

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The Middlebury Campus

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OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

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NOVEMBER, 1910

NO. 7

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A THANKSGIVING PRAYER.

THE old school's faith is passing, Lord,
 No more do we spend the Day
 In prayer and thought and fasting, Lord,
 Perhaps we are drifting away.

Calvin and Luther we honor, dear Lord,
 And the men of our forefather's time,—
 The new world's perils the bore, dear Lord,
 With courageous devotion sublime.

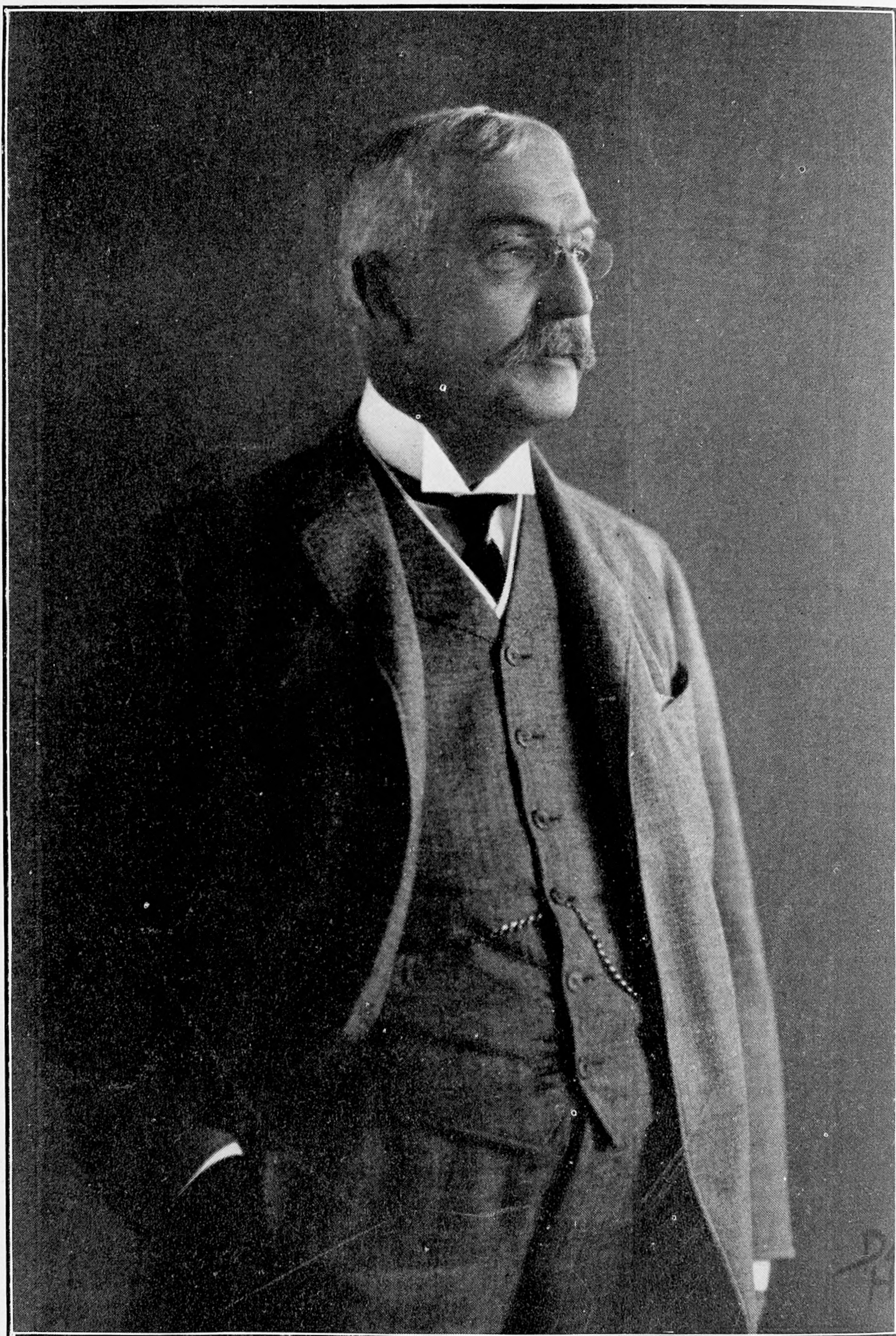
Whenever the call of stern Duty they heard,
 Where'er, what'er it might be,
 They answered with faith in the power of the Word
 And a steadfast trust in Thee.

But now it is said that kindling faith
 No longer will light the Page,
 The Word and Rock no longer safe
 In our idol-breaking age.

Yet may the Light beyond our ken
 Still be the Future's Seed :
 Our prayer that the love of fellow men
 May take the place of Creed.

And to what End our soul aspires, dear Lord,
 Where'er, what'er it may be,
 Still may we be worthy of our sires, dear Lord,
 And constantly turn to Thee.

—S. P. B. /r. '08.



EZRA J. WARNER
1841 - 1910

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS.

THE MISTASSINI EXPEDITION.

IF you consult the geographies of two decades ago you will find that they contain little information about the land, the people, or the products of the interior of the Labrador peninsula. A range of mountains, called the Height-of-Land, swings into the country from the southwest and, sweeping in an arch that has its convex side to the Arctic Ocean, divides near the center of the peninsula ; one part of the range turns northward towards Davis Strait, the other continues in an easterly direction to the Strait of Belle Isle. The names and courses of a few of the principal rivers are inscribed in the map. Lakes Mistassini, Nichicun and Michikamau are known to exist as large bodies of water, but their exact location and bounds are indefinite. Across the face of the country bold, guide-board letters are set up at distances representing seventy-five miles and one learns from this geographical index that the name of the land is Labrador.

Compare the earlier maps with those of to-day. It will be noticed that during the last score of years changes have come about in the map of the Labrador peninsula, but they are political rather than geographical in character. The Province of Quebec invaded the southern part of the peninsula in 1897 ; the unorganized territory of Ungava has swept over the land from the northwest and, like a glacier, conceals with its name much of the local physiography ; and the name Labrador has been pushed from its recumbent position in the interior to do guard-duty over a rugged strip of the Atlantic coast which, in turn, has come under the administration of the government of Newfoundland.

Since 1894 geological surveys under the direction of the Canadian government have been made into the interior of the peninsula. Naturally the routes of the surveys follow the courses of the principal rivers. The surveys are of importance for the valuable information they afford of geological formations along river beds and the general characteristics of contiguous land areas. The routes of surveys, however, are but thin lines leading across vast stretches of unexplored territory. The unknown parts so completely overshadow the known that one is led instinctively

and insistently to ask, What is beyond the ranges? Is the country barren or covered with forests? Can agriculture be profitably carried on? What wild animals inhabit the woods? Are the Indians of the Labrador peninsula nomadic or civilized? How do they gain a living? What commercial possibilities, or economic wealth, are locked up in the forests and mountains and lakes and waterfalls of northern Canada? These and a score of other questions rise in the mind even after one has read all geological reports and other forms of literature that throw light on the geography of interior Labrador. These were some of the reasons that led to the organization of an expedition to that little known country and, with the co-operation of Professors Brown and Swett, to its safe return after interesting experiences beyond the Height-of-Land.

Arrangements for the expedition were begun as early as February. They necessitated in the first place a selection of the members of the party; this was done before public announcement was made of a proposed expedition. After the affair became public many applications for membership in the party were received, one being from a sea captain on the coast of Maine. A second step was the consideration of what should be attempted and in what locality, while the final step was to make adequate preparation to insure the progress of the party while in uninhabited parts and its safe return to civilization. All available literature that related to the geography and life of the interior of Labrador was obtained and read, correspondence was held with Canadian officials and with factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, and provisions and other outfittings were secured. In the course of our preparations we secured the co-operation of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; we were supplied with a set of instruments used in making magnetic observations, and Professor Swett was appointed an accredited magnetic observer of the Institution. On the evening of August 12 we were en route for Mastassini.

At Montreal we experienced a little delay in getting our scientific apparatus—valued at \$950—past the customs without paying duty. Friday night was passed at Quebec city, the greater part of Saturday was spent on the train that takes one in a northerly direction a distance of 188 miles to Roberval on Lake St. John. Here a team was secured to take us and our goods to

the Hudson's Bay Company post at Pointe Bleue, four miles up the lake. Our guides, canoes and part of our provisions were awaiting us at this point so that on Monday morning we were ready with guides, grub and guns for whatever the future and the Canadian wilderness held in store for us. It may be of interest to mention that the place from which we took our departure into the woods is about a day's journey west of the landing place of the two Americans, Hawley and Post, who recently won the principal event in the international balloon race.

Our route to Grand Lake Mistassini as first planned was via the Chamouchouan and Chief Rivers. We learned that the latter stream in its headwaters was not navigable at that season, so our route to Grand Lake Mistassini was via the Chamouchouan, Chigobiche and Nikabau rivers. The latter route is the usual one followed by Indians who go into the country and according to their reckoning it is three hundred and fifty miles long, or about fifty miles longer than the route via the Chief river. As the lower course of the Chamouchouan contains two waterfalls and several swift rapids, we followed the custom of the Indians and made the first thirty-five or forty miles of our journey by teams. Five teams were required to carry the members of the party, our four guides, three canoes and the thousand pounds of scientific equipment and supplies that we were taking along.

All day long our little caravan proceeded up the left bank of the Chamouchouan and when evening came we pitched our first camp, with twelve men in the party, on the banks of the river at Pomonka rapids. The river at this place is about a fourth of a mile in width. There is a stretch of calm water several miles up and down the stream and when the moon rose full and fair a little after our arrival it found our camp pitched in the edge of the forest, our tent open towards the beautiful stretch of quiet waters, and us stretched at full length inside on the bed of well-laid spruce twigs. Before daylight of another day the teamsters were off; later, our canoes were launched, the goods snugly stored away in them, and our forty days' journey was really begun.

To attempt to narrate the events that followed in quick succession and to describe the lands through which we passed or waters over which our deeply-laden canoes were propelled sometimes with ease, quite as often with difficulty and peril, would be

a task beyond the range of the present article. There is a subjective side in which our experiences could be placed—experiences that embraced varied forms of activity—experiences in poling-up against the strong current of the river, in day-long stretches of paddling across large lakes, in portaging our goods and canoes across swamps, over mountains and rocks, through the debris of a fallen forest or along pleasant trails that led through groves of banksian pine. And there were exciting events in connection with the pursuit of game, and the shooting of rapids on the return trip. It would be a long story to narrate how the partridge, the duck and loon, and finally the great Canadian wild goose, fell victim to our prowess with shotgun and rifle; how the waters yielded pike and doré, salmon and gray trout in a way that gave pleasing variety to our daily menu; how the tracks of bear, otter and moose, recently made on the sandy shore or met with along numerous trails, gave pangs of regret because time would not allow a pursuit of this type of big game; or how our hearts fairly leaped with apprehension at the thought of shooting the swift rapids that, in the end, gave us real joy to come across and triumph over, even though there was always present a large element of risk. Every day brought us into strange territory, every night found us encamped on a new site. Rapids and waterfalls, portages, camp-sites and mountains were passed day after day until it became a task, finally, to remember the events of a former day unless we had recourse to the unfailing notebook.

Out of respect for my two companions I should not leave unmentioned the flies and mosquitoes that I met and that the others encountered. There was no need for me to wear a head net or to protect my hands from these villians of the Labrador atmosphere. Either I was too tough or too sour—perhaps both—to be fully appreciated or worried by them. But they were a source of considerable annoyance to the others, for with some persons the bite of the fly is poisonous and may even cause sickness. It did not appear to me, however, that flies and mosquitoes were any more of a nuisance than one encounters in Maine in early summer. We were informed that the pests were unusually scarce this summer.

Again there was an ever-varying objective side to the life we lived while in the bush. We were there with the camera, with scientific instruments, with an observing eye and an interpretive

understanding. Generally what was seen by one of us became the common experience of the other two; the experience became richer and fuller from the three points of view that entered into its interpretation, it became more completely a part of ourselves by becoming a subject for subsequent discussion and recording in our notebooks. We studied our Indian guides in the canoe, on the portage, through swift rapids, by the campfire and at their cooking. In the same way, natives whom we met on the trail or in their summer camps were scrutinized, photographed, interrogated and, I think, amused. The geologist's hammer smashed the face of rocks for hundreds of miles to lay bare the earth's story that had been in concealment since the waters receded from the earth. Or it might be that we would remain at a camp a whole day while the magnetic observer recorded the strength of the unseen forces that wrap the earth in their invisible blanket; to the Indian the observer was looking at the spots on the sun.

An enumeration of the places visited—lakes, rivers and mountains—would be time wasted unless one had a map of the geography of the regions visited. Suffice it to say that our course was generally northwest until the Height-of-Land was passed; beyond this watershed we followed a long network of lakes northeasterly and northerly. Three large lakes are encountered before Grand Lake Mistassini is reached. These lakes have an abundance of islands, their waters are clear and abounding in large fish. Moreover the scenery at many places is most attractive. They would be most popular as summer resorts if they were more accessible. Grand Lake Mistassini is more than a hundred miles in length. Near its southern end there is located one of the two interior posts of the Hudson's Bay Company east of Hudson Bay. We reached the post in the afternoon of September 2. Mr. Iseruff, commander of the post, gladly welcomed our coming and entertained us by telling of the kind of life lived here and at Lake Nichicun, the other interior post four hundred miles further inland where he was commander for fifteen years. We remained at the post part of three days before continuing our journey up the lake. Many of the Indian families were there getting their supply of provisions, clothing, traps and ammunition for the winter's life in the forests about the lake. When we had passed up the lake about thirty miles above the post a halt was made for observations. This proved to be the station farthest

north, for at this point the other members of the party turned south and began their long and laborious trip back to Pointe Bleue. The return was made by the Chief river, so that the party in covering a total distance of about seven hundred miles while absent from Pointe Bleue, was in new territory with the exception of a stretch of fifty miles on the lower Chamouchouan.

Even before the others of the party had finished observations at the station on Grand Lake Mistassini I had gone forward with one of the guides to complete the circuit of the lake, to enter and reach the headwaters of Little Lake Mistassini, and to make a trip into the country lying to the north and northeast of the two. Before leaving Pointe Bleue I had understood that the guide, Emil Robertson, knew the region into which we were to enter. But on the second day out after leaving the others of the party I was surprised and somewhat annoyed, too, to learn that he had never been in those parts. The first day we intended to pass by a portage route from the big lake to Little Lake Mistassini—as a matter of fact the little lake is more than fifty miles long—but we missed the portage. At night I questioned Emil about it and he then informed me that he did not know where it was. We were committed to the task of making the circuit, however, and instead of returning until we found the passage we pushed forward. About forty miles farther north we came to the outlet of the little lake. The region here has never been surveyed or mapped, so that we had some trouble in finding the passage and in locating the portage. The same sort of difficulty met us upon emerging on the waters of Little Lake Mistassini, the western part of the lake is so filled with islands that one has difficulty in finding the lake almost, not to mention a passage through it. Added to other discomforts at this place was the appearance of a blinding snow squall that was so fierce as almost to check further progress. But in spite of snow and rain, which were really the least of troubles in an unexplored territory, we found our way into the lake, passed by numerous islands until the northern end of the lake was reached, then by a series of portages, lakes, and streams to the Porcupine Broth river that comes roaring between high banks out from its unexplored home in the black unending forest of the Northland.

We climbed the Porcupine range of mountains here and were rewarded by the grandest sight of the whole trip. Before us to

the south and west lay the two great lakes with their low-lying environs through which we had recently passed. Off to the east and northeast the Height-of-Land rose, showing several distinct ridges that grew in altitude as the range extended eastward. In the intervening region we saw Lake Temiscamie, unmeasured and unmapped, lying like a strip of silver in the deep-green forest. To the north of Temiscamie was another and smaller lake which, I believe, has never been visited by white man. Away off to the northeast one gets occasional glimpses of the Porcupine Broth river as it winds in and out among the lower hills between the watershed and the Porcupine range. Right at our feet the Porcupine Broth had made a desperate and quick turn in its course so that a whirlpool and roaring rapids were formed. They reminded me forcibly of the Niagara whirlpool and rapids and I gave them the name of Middlebury Whirlpool. The ascent of the Porcupine range was the farthest that we penetrated into the country. It is not a difficult feat, perhaps, but no white man had been before us and there was a satisfaction in knowing that we had, in the few weeks at our disposal, entered faster and farther than others had done.

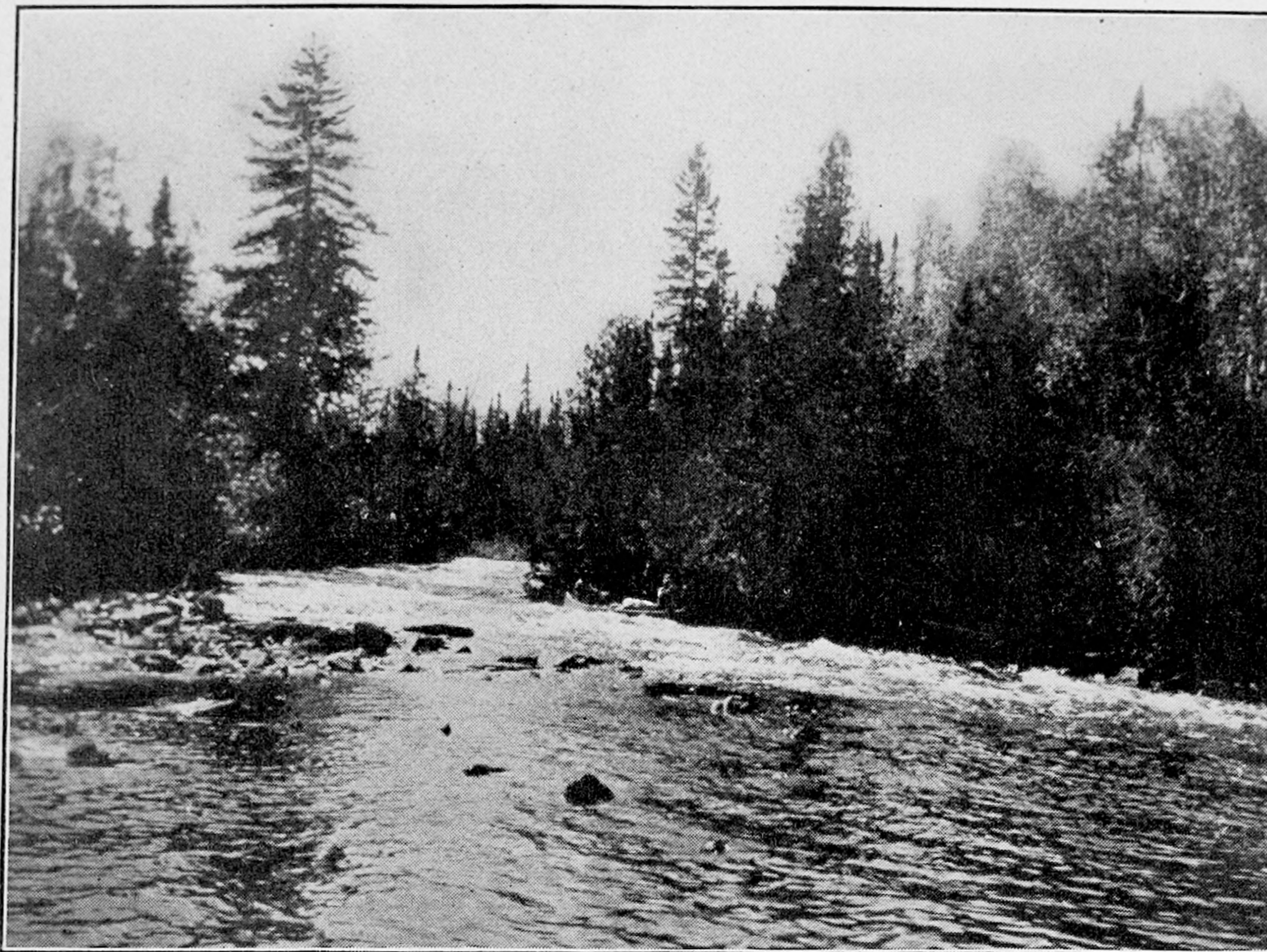
We could not linger on the inviting banks of the Porcupine Broth. Already the icy fingers of winter were reaching down from the north warning us that the time had come for the return. It was with real joy that I turned the bow of the canoe south as it had been with keen zest that I had turned it north a few weeks before. Only I did linger long enough at our northermost camp to celebrate our start homeward by eating the few remaining crumbs of home-made cookies that had been put in my lunch when we left Middlebury.

Our return trip was made in as quick time as strength would allow, but every day was filled to the brim with rich experiences. We fairly dashed down the Porcupine Broth river, shooting rapids that were, of course, strange to us and some of them particularly rough. The guide declared he had never been in such swift rapids. A source of satisfaction that one experiences in such situations is the knowledge that excellent progress is being made. Portaging is very safe work but there is little excitement in it and progress is oftentimes very slow. The Porcupine Booth river empties into Grand Lake Mistassini at its northermost extremity. Once we were on the big lake again we took a course through a

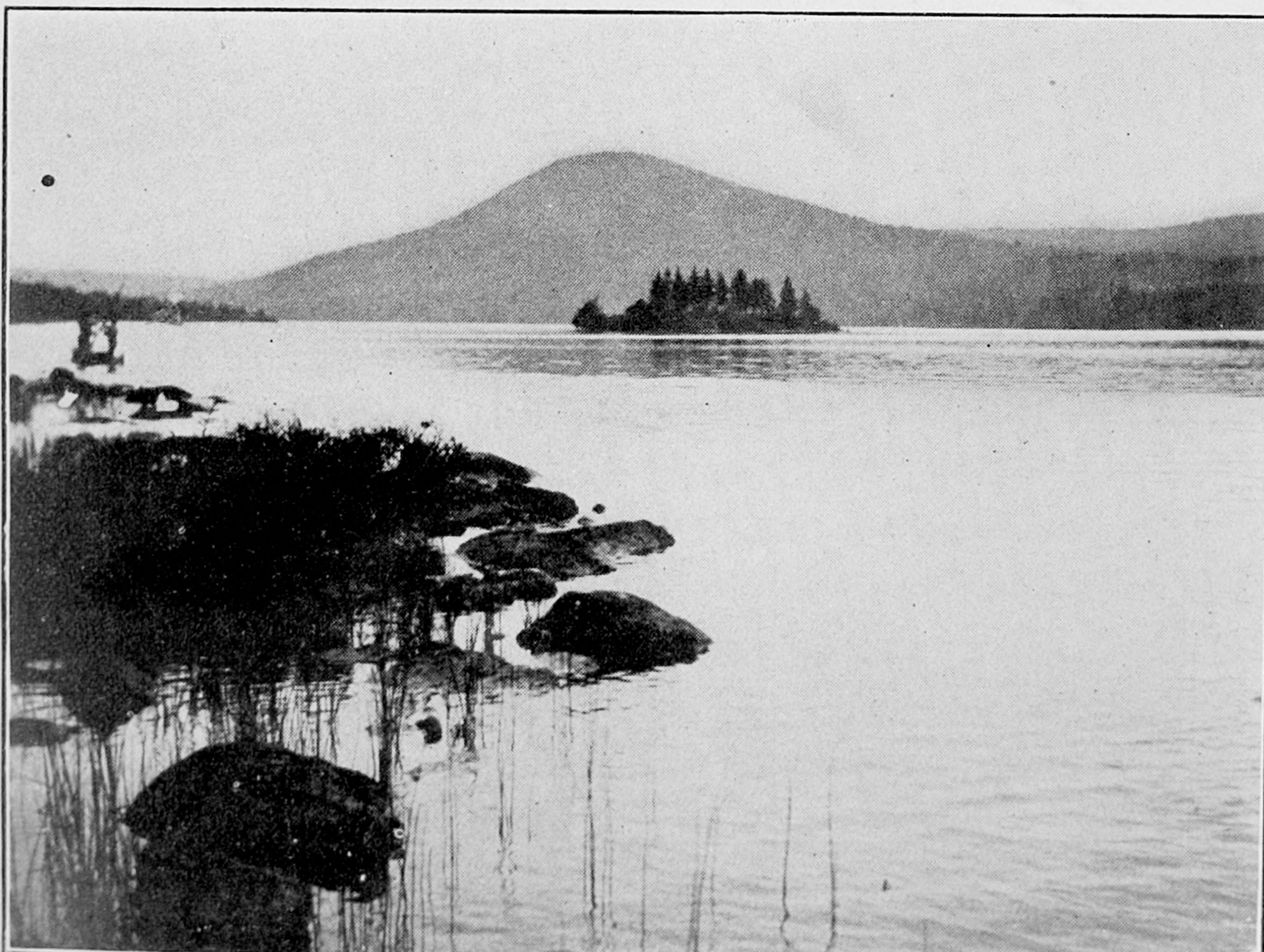
chain of islands that extends nearly the length of the lake. The islands are unnumbered, unnamed and uncharted; but they were most interesting to pass among and I could easily imagine myself among the Cyclades or Sporades so far as number and variety are concerned. The four days that were required to pass from the head of Grand Lake Mistassini to its southern end were the most trying ones of the trip for they were long days of constant paddling, usually against the wind. We were hastening to get off the big lake before strong winds should prevent further progress. At times the Indians are prevented from traveling for a week or more by adverse winds. We strained every muscle during those days but won out in the end. On the day after the lower end of the lake was reached a strong south wind set in, which would have detained us three days had we been on the lake.

From the lower end of the lake we followed the same route by which Professors Swett and Brown had passed on their return. The Height-of-Land was re-crossed on September 16 at a place sixty miles north of our first crossing. Then followed numerous portages, stretches of smoothly flowing river and many miles of rapids until the canoe was beached before the Company's post at Pointe Bleue and the nine-hundred-mile trip was ended.

I may not close without answering, although most briefly, the questions that were suggested in the earlier part of our article. A full answer to the question, What lies beyond the ranges, might occupy a volume. Beyond the Height-of-Land the country is generally low-lying; it is about one-third lake and stream, the other two-thirds forest. The lakes are of all sizes and shapes. In the largest ones the Indians catch several varieties of lake fish, some of them weighing above fifty pounds. The forests are of black and white spruce, dark green, well wooded, primeval in character, and interminable in extent. On sandy banks, groves of banksian pine are often found, while scattered white birch and poplar occur here and there. I saw no barrens such as may be seen in Newfoundland. The climate is too severe for agriculture to be carried on, the temperature of the region about Grand Lake Mistassini corresponding to that found about Great Slave Lake in Northwest Canada. The summers are short, the winters long and severe. Even before I got out of the country there had been three snow storms. On September 19, when we were three



SHOOTING RAPIDS BETWEEN LAKE WAKANICHI AND LAKE MISTASSINI.



CHIGOBICHE LAKE AND CHIGOBICHE MOUNTAIN.

days south of the Height-of-Land, the temperature was twenty-two degrees below freezing.

The Indians of western Labrador are semi-civilized, they talk Cree and English, and in general worship according to the service of the Church of England. During nine months of the year they are in the forests, each family on its own hunting grounds. They hunt and trap such fur-bearing animals as the beaver, bear, otter, mink, martin, lynx, muskrat, fox, fisher and ermine. The skins of the animals are exchanged at the Hudson's Bay Company posts for food, clothing and ammunition. The fur animals are the only source of wealth now available in these lands of the North. Splendid water power is there, but it is beyond the range of the civilized man at present. There is much wood, too, hundreds of square miles of forest that have never known the woodsman's axe. The mountains may contain minerals and precious stones, but deep moss and the almost universal forest make prospecting for minerals very difficult. The country is destined to remain for a very long time the land of the otter, the beaver and the bear, and to be the last hunting ground of the Indians of America.

THE EDITOR.

CHANGE OF EDITORS. Mr. Edwin S. S. Sunderland has resigned his position as editor-in-chief of THE CAMPUS. He has filled this position very successfully during the past year, his term of office expiring with the December number. His place is taken by Mr. Herbert A. Burnham, who, according to the usual custom, would have otherwise succeeded Mr. Sunderland in January.

FRESHMAN BANQUET. No one denies that the Freshman Banquet this year was an unusually happy and successful occasion. There was, however, one lamentable feature of it. For several years it has been a custom here to invite at least two upper-classmen to these banquets.

Probably such a custom arose from the fact that there were certain members of the upper classes who were especially desirous of being present on these festive occasions and who could easily show the inexperienced freshmen the necessity of upper-class oversight and direction at these times.

So the custom has grown here until today the freshman banquet is not very much unlike the other college functions of the year. At the banquet this year thirteen seniors and ten juniors were present. Added to this number there were several curious sophomores, who "followed the crowd" and took advantage of the dance following.

The freshman banquet is intended for a class gathering where all its members may be able to meet for the first time and become acquainted. It is not a college function, and all students of the college, other than the members of the freshman class, should be barred from attending these class events.

DO WE LACK
COLLEGE
SPIRIT?

Considerable has been said about the lack of college spirit at Middlebury this fall. The reason for this criticism seems to be that the student body have not gone into transports of delight over the games lost on the football field.

Whatever the cause for the poor showing in football, it is only fair to the students as a whole to acknowledge that they have done their best to encourage the team. For instance, recall the enthusiastic send-off given by the band and the student body when the squad left for Colgate, and the good attendance at the games here. In college the standard of success is accomplishment in spite of obstacles; college men more than others avoid the sinking ship. It cannot be expected that the students will show any great amount of enthusiasm for a losing team, although that team may be doing as well as it can. The very fact that the students have lent their support in what clearly promised to be a losing cause, argues the presence of something which, if occasion were given for wild rejoicing, would be dignified with the name of college spirit.

College spirit, however, does not manifest itself on the athletic field alone, but in the loyal support of all the varied

activities of college life. When we impute lack of college spirit to our fellows, let us remember that most of the men are engaged in more than one form of college activity. Fraternity, the Glee Club, the Band, Y. M. C. A., THE CAMPUS—all find hearty support. Merely because all are not devoting their entire energy to athletics, it does not argue lack of interest in every other form of college life. We consider him possessed of true college spirit who lends cordial support to all worthy forms of college activity that he can—not entirely excluding studies. Such spirit does exist at Middlebury and it is far saner and truer than wild, unthinking enthusiasm. Not the spectacular in accomplishment, but broad and deep manhood is Middlebury's ideal. The type of spirit of each individual determines the spirit of the college. If, then, anyone has occasion for complaint, let him call around at his own front door before he knocks at his neighbors's.

'13.

PRIZE It gives us great pleasure to announce in this
CONTEST. issue a prize of five dollars to be awarded to the
undergraduate student of the college submitting
the best original story to the editor. A year's
subscription to THE CAMPUS will also be awarded as a second
prize. A member of the faculty has been chosen to act as judge.
The conditions of the contest are:

1. There must be ten or more competitors.
2. Articles submitted must not exceed two thousand words.
3. All articles must be sent in on or before January 5.
4. Name of author must accompany article, but on a slip not attached.

There is much literary talent among the students of the college, especially in the freshman class. We wish to see an increased interest among the student body towards the help and support of our college paper. We hope to hear from a large number of students for the contest. We will also be pleased to receive contributions of any kind which will help to better THE CAMPUS. Warm up your literary talent and get busy!

ALUMNI NOTES.

[Contrary to the usual custom, and perhaps contrary to the strict rendering of the title, the alumni and non-graduate notes are included under this department. We urge all alumni and all former sons of Middlebury to remember that the success of this department depends upon their contributions. Contributions should be addressed to A. W. Harris, Alumni Editor, Middlebury, Vt.]

'46. Hon. J. W. Stewart is believed to be the oldest living alumnus.

'47. Rev. Geo. N. Boardman, D. D., has returned to his New York city residence, No. 18 West 55th street, from his Pittsford summer home.

'48. Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth spent a greater part of the summer in Thetford, where he prepared for college.

'51. Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, writing on October 24, says, "Webster died fifty-eight years ago today. I heard him make a speech on Boston Common the summer before."

'56. Prof. and Mrs. Chas. M. Mead, who spent the summer here at the Addison House, have returned to New Haven, Conn.

'57. Edmund G. Hunt represents New Haven in the legislature this year.

'57. Rev. Azel W. Wild is living in Cambridgeport, Mass. His wife died a few months ago. Of their children, Edward is professor of Latin in Williams College, Henry is a journalist in North Hampton, Mass., and Laura, a graduate of Hartford Theological Seminary, is engaged in Settlement work.

'58. Henry M. Barnum of Freeport, Ill., was recently called to Vermont by the death of his wife.

'58. Julius Wilcox, whose address is 65 Columbia Height, Brooklyn, N. Y., visited Middlebury during the summer.

'61. The following account of the death of Ezra J. Warner was taken from one of the leading Chicago papers: "Ezra J. Warner, pioneer merchant of Chicago and one of the founders of Sprague, Warner & Co., fell dead suddenly at his home in Lake Forest at 6:30 o'clock last evening, September 9. Mr. Warner had enjoyed his usual health and had attended to his business in Chicago during that day. In the afternoon he returned to Lake

Forest on the early afternoon special. When he entered the house he stopped to chat with his wife and son Harold and seemed in unusually good spirits. He left them for a few minutes and went into his bedroom. He was not missed until about ten minutes later, when Mrs. Warner entered the room and found him lying on the floor. Although death had apparently come, Dr. A. C. Haven, who lives nearby, was summoned. He found that Mr. Warner had expired instantly as he fell to the floor. Mr. Warner was born in Middlebury, Vt., March 8, 1841, and in 1861 came to Chicago, where he entered the grocery business of Sprague & Stetson in 1862. He soon bought out the interest of Stetson and the following year O. S. A. Sprague joined the firm and the name was changed to Sprague, Warner & Co. This firm is rated as the largest wholesale grocery house in the United States. Besides his activity in business Mr. Warner had taken an interest in educational work. During recent years he had been a trustee of the Lake Forest University. He was chairman of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. He had been an active member of the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Chicago, Onwentsia, Pasadena (Cal.) Country, and the Annandale clubs. As a philanthropist he was the donor of the Warner Science Hall to Middlebury College. He also was a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

'94. Laura Clark spent the summer abroad. During her trip she attended the Passion Play.

'00. Florence May Andrews was married on October 22 to Lucius Atwater. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater are to live in Rochester, N. Y.

'04. Dr. and Mrs. Philip E. Mellen will go this winter to Florida, where they intend to reside.

'04. Alice B. Brainerd is in Berkeley, California, spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Plehn. She is studying for a degree at the University of California.

'07. Marguerite Harwood is assistant teacher in Swanton High School, Swanton, Vt.

'08. Marie Louise Chaffee is teaching in Jamesbury, N. J.

Ex-'08. Theodora Crane spent the summer abroad.

'08. Mrs. Mary K. Gove of Greenfield, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Kendall, at Middlebury.

'08. Mary Markolf is teaching English in the high school at West Rutland.

'08. Jessie Smith is at the Albany State Library School.

'09. A. W. Peach, who is teaching in West Newton, Mass., visited friends here October 29.

'09. Caroline Clark is teaching in Roslyn, N. Y.

'09. D. M. Shewbrooks is teaching in North Troy, Vt.

'09. Henry S. White is principal of the high school at Maynard, Mass.

'10. Anna Butler is teaching in Orsaline Academy, near New York city.

'10. Harry A. Farrar was in town October 22 and November 5.

'10. Gretta A. Cater of Catskill, N. Y., is at home this year.

'10. Ray Fisher was in town October 22.

'10. Georgia A. Gardner is teaching in Hinsdale, N. H.

'10. Esther H. Shea is teaching in the high school at Winooski, Vt.

Ex-'11. Lillian Welch is teaching in South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Ex-'12. The engagement of Lettie Kingsley to Lewis Wheeler is announced.

Ex-'12. Ethel Schoonmaker is at Radcliff College.

Ex-'12. Eleanor Chesley is in Smith College.

Ex-'11. Marjorie Burditt was in town recently.

Ex-'12. Lucy Holden has been visiting her sister, Bertha Holden, '13.

Ex-'12. Grace Pennock is attending Boston University.

Ex-'13. Eleanor Gallaher is at Smith College.

Ex-'13. Ruth B. Buck is attending Mt. Holyoke College.

Ex-'13. Jane Hayes is at Boston University.

DEBATING.

THE Debating Union has elected the following officers: President, John M. Avery; vice-president, H. S. Tuck; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Peach; manager, Wilfred E. Davison; executive committee, W. E. Davison, George G. Taylor, Clinton S. Reynolds.

The trial debate for the selection of a team to meet St. Lawrence University at Canton, December 10, was held in the chapel on the evening of October 26. Lawyer A. W. Dickens, Lawyer L. C. Russell, and Rev. C. H. Dickinson acted as judges. The question was: "Resolved, That intercollegiate athletics are detrimental to the best interests of college life." The contestants were—Affirmative: Coates, '11, Coolidge, '11, Ormsbee, '14, Avery, '11. Negative: Hubbard, '14, Smiddy, '13, Reynolds, '13, Cook, '14. Six minutes were allowed each man for his main argument and four minutes for rebuttal. The following men were chosen as the college team: John M. Avery, '11, F. A. Coates, '11, Clinton S. Reynolds, '13; alternate, Alvin W. Coolidge, '11. About ninety students were present at the debate and there seemed to be a genuine interest.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. has adopted a new plan for its weekly meetings this fall which bids fair to increase their interest and usefulness. A series of talks by members of the faculty and outside speakers has been arranged. The talk by Professor Brown on "Modern Science and the Bible" on October 18 was the first of the series and aroused decided interest. October 25 Rev. Mr. Esten was heard in a delightful short address on "The Working Value of Faith." The meetings are held in the Hemicycle where a piano is available. Some special music is planned for each meeting. As a result of a thorough canvass by the Membership Committee, forty-seven new names have been added to the roll of the association. The program as announced by the topic card for the month is as follows:

November	1	Initiation and Roll Call,	President Noyes
"	8	The Bible as a Companion, Superintendent Barss	Judge Weeks and
"	15	A Man Needed,	Sec. J. Sterling Moran
"	22	How One Man Saved a Town,	Professor Skillings.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT.

ON the evening of November 4 a concert was held in the town hall for the benefit of the band. A good audience of both college people and town people testified by their presence to the general interest in the organization. The program, which was representative of practically all the musical organizations in college, was of a high order of excellence. The audience was heartily appreciative of every number and gave each a hearty encore. Dean Howard took occasion to note in chapel the following morning that the concert was a credit to the college, and a decided credit to those who participated. The band is receiving congratulations on every side for the success of their entertainment. Everyone in college realizes that the band has done more than any other single thing toward raising the general spirit of the college, and all are glad of an opportunity to manifest their appreciation.

From a program of such unusual excellence it is practically impossible to select numbers for special mention. The band was heard in three very well executed selections. The opening numbers, "Bric-a-Brac Overture," and "Porto Rican Dance," showed much careful training and faithful practice. The College orchestra gave two numbers, "Little Redcap Overture" and "Fantasia from Il Trovatore." Both these numbers were decidedly enjoyable. In her violin solo, "Der Sohn der Heide," Miss Bresnehan won great applause for her faultless technique and artistic expression. Dr. Thomas favored the audience with a vocal solo, "The Two Grenadiers," and responded with a song of his own composing. Mr. Reynolds gave the violin solo, "Humoresque," with a sympathetic interpretation that held his audience closely. One of the best numbers on the program was Mr. Pollard's vocal solo, "Good Night, Little Girl, Good Night." Mr. Pollard's clear, rich tenor is well known to Middlebury audiences, but many were heard to remark that he was never heard more favorably than in this solo. "The Grand Opera March" by the band was rendered with a zest and a spirit that formed a fitting close to a most excellent and enjoyable program.

W. E. D.

DEUTSCHER VEREIN.

SATURDAY evening, November 5, the German club held its first meeting of the year at the home of Professor Skillings. The following officers were elected:

Erster Vorsitzende—Dale S. Atwood, '13.

Zweite Vorsitzende—Mildred A. Snow, '13.

Schrift und Kassenführerin—Pauline M. Weiss, '12.

Geschäftsführendes Komitee—Margaret H. Croft, '12, Louise G. Fellows, '12, M. G. Hubbard, Jr., '14.

ATHLETICS.

1913--1914.

THE annual interclass football game was played on a submerged field Saturday, November 5. The sophs won out 5-3 chiefly by their superiority in weight and Leonard's and Chalmers's line bucking. The field was so slippery that Triggs and Cassavant had no chance to even get started on their end runs.

The feature of the game was Triggs's goal from the field. He kicked from the 17-yard mark well over towards the side lines. It was a difficult angle and the slippery ball made his successful attempt all the more surprising.

Both teams handled the ball well, MacMurtry doing especially good work in this department.

The lineup:

1913.

Reynolds, r. e.

Downing, r. t.

Jackson, r. g.

Dodd, c.

Root, (Hallock) l. g.

Bump, l. t.

Smiddy, l. e.

MacMurtry, q. b.

Chalmers, r. h. b.

Pollard, l. h. b.

Leonard, f. b.

Touchdown, Leonard; goal from field, Triggs.

1914.

Edes, l. e.

Perkins, l. t.

Doyle, l. g.

Smith, c.

Squires, r. g.

Fisher, r. t.

Denton, r. e.

Cassavant, q. b.

Cronk, (Randall) l. h. b.

Weafer, f. b.

Triggs, r. h. b.

ST. LAWRENCE VS. MIDDLEBURY.

The second home game was played October 29, and St. Lawrence was victorious by a score of 12-0. The visitors made two touchdowns in the first period, but after that the Middlebury defense strengthened, and although several times within striking distance, the ball could not be carried over.

The first touchdown came in six minutes of play. Moore caught the St. Lawrence kickoff on the 25-yard line and was downed in his tracks. The first play resulted in a 10-yard loss. Then King punted to the center of the field. By a series of line plays that netted about four yards at a clip, St. Lawrence carried the ball to the Midd's 25-yard line. Then they suffered a penalty of 15 yards. Then they punted, and after a fierce scramble they recovered the ball on the 10-yard line. Two plunges took it over, Kinney getting the touchdown and Welch kicking goal.

The second score came three minutes later. St. Lawrence kicked off and Fisher got the ball. Two attempts to advance it resulted in no gain, so King punted. The kick was a poor one and St. Lawrence got the ball on the 40-yard line. This first attempt resulted in the runner being shot through tackle for 20 yards and Sweet took the ball over on the next try by skirting the left end. Welch kicked the goal.

After this the home team braced and St. Lawrence could make no further score, although several times the ball was perilously close to the Middlebury goal line.

In the fourth period came Middlebury's only chance to score. Trigg tried a drop kick from the 20-yard line, but it was blocked. King's punts featured the period.

The lineup:

ST. LAWRENCE.

Welch, l. e.
Sweet, l. t.
Kennedy, Kinney, l. g.
Olds, (Capt.) Maloney, c.
Stone, Griffin, Maloney, r. g.
Ward, r. t.
Kuhn, r. e.
Williams, q. b.
Canfield, Griffith, r. h. b.
Thimmerman, l. h. b.
Kinney, O'Rourke, f. b.

MIDDLEBURY.

Barnes, r. e.
Fisher, Bump, r. t.
Darrow, r. g.
McConnell, (Capt.) c.
Hedges, l. g.
Moore, l. t.
Edes, l. e.
Cassavant, Smith, q. b.
Leonard, l. h. b.
Triggs, r. h. b.
King, Palmer, f. b.

Touchdowns, Kinney, Sweet; goals from touchdowns, Welch, two; referee, Wray; umpire, Bundy; field judge, Lahiff.

NORWICH--MIDDLEBURY.

The last home game of the season was played on November 11, when our ancient rivals came over from Northfield and won 29-5. Middlebury played better than at any other time this season, but was utterly unable to stop Burwell, the first right half-back of the visitors. He made three touchdowns and kicked four goals, a feat seldom equalled. The field was heavy, but he pulled off a brilliant, dodging run almost every time he got the ball.

Middlebury started off with a rush, and before the Norwich team realized what had happened, had scored. Edes caught the kickoff and started down the field. As he went by Cassavant he passed to him and the speedy quarter-back brought the ball to the center of the field before the surprised Norwich team knew where the ball was. Then King punted and Leonard received the ball. King made four yards through guard, but there was a fumble on the next play and Norwich got the ball on their 10-yard line. They returned it 15-yards and fumbled, the ball going out of bounds. Then Cassavant made a beautiful forward pass to Edes, who was standing on the 10-yard line, and Edes carried the ball over. Leonard failed to kick goal.

The rest of the game was all Burwell and was marred by considerable wrangling on Norwich's part. The only play on which they could gain was to send Burwell between end and tackle, and to do this effectively two of them were obliged to hold Edes rather more firmly than the rules allow. They objected to the penalties. Underhill and Barnes were banished for roughing it during a mixup near our goal line.

Edes played a stellar game, as did Cassavant until he was hurt. King was a tower of strength in the back field, but he, too, was hurt near the end of the first half. B. Smith made some splendid tackles and made a corking forward pass to Chalmers that netted 25 yards, and the line as a whole played well.

The lineup:

NORWICH.

Lee, l. e.
 Carpenter, l. t.
 Albound, l. g.
 Cannon, c.
 Burch, r. g.
 Smith, (Capt.) r. t.
 Weed, r. e.
 Colban, q. b.
 Burwell, l. h. b.
 Kelly, r. h. b.
 Underhill, (Collins) f. b.

MIDDLEBURY.

Barnes, (Chalmers) r. e.
 Fisher, r. t.
 Bump, r. g.
 McConnell, (Capt.) c.
 Hedges, l. g.
 Moore, l. t.
 Edes, (R. Smith) l. e.
 Cassavant, (B. Smith) q. b.
 Leonard, r. h. b.
 King, (Triggs) l. h. b.
 Palmer, King, (Triggs) f. b.

Touchdowns, Edes, Kelly, Underhill, Burwell (three); goals, Burwell, four; referee, Bundy and Page; umpire, Page and Bundy; field judge, Lahiff; head linesman, O'Neill. Time ten and fifteen minute periods.

 COLLEGE NOTES.

Dean Howard gave a talk on Forestry before the Women's Union Club of Lyndonville October 20. The address was much appreciated.

Professor Swett gave a lecture at Weybridge on November 2 regarding his recent trip to Eastern Labrador.

Professor Brown entertained the faculty in the Latin Room on the evening of October 26. He displayed a number of photographs which he took during his trip to Labrador with the McFarland party.

Professor McFarland has moved from his old residence on Elm street to the new house that he purchased on Seminary street.

The Shakespeare class is planning to give as a class exercise four scenes from the plays of Shakespeare. The plays chosen are: "Othello," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." These scenes will be presented during the week before the first semester examinations. There will be judges outside the department to decide which scene is the best presented.

President Mulcahy of the junior class has appointed the following committee: Junior Play, Thayer, chairman, Ryan, Tracey, Bundy, Miss O'Connell and Miss Harwood; Junior Prom., Lahiff, chairman, Kopke, King, Smith, and Kidder.

Dale Atwood has been chosen college cheer leader. Much improvement was noticed in the organized cheering at the St. Lawrence game.

A concert by the Jubilee Quartet of Fiske University was given in the Congregational church October 28, under the management of H. A. Burnham. An audience of over 200 greeted the quartet. The program was pleasantly varied and was up to its usual standard of excellence.

President Williams has appointed the following committee for the Sophomore Hop: Reynolds, Chairman, Agnew, Hallock, McGuirk, Sessions, Miss Buttolph, Miss Reynolds.

The qualifying examinations for the Cecil Rhodes' scholarship at Oxford University, England, were held in the Pedagogy room on October 25 and 26, under the direction of Prof. W. S. Burrage. Wayne C. Bosworth of the college and four men from the University of Vermont took the examinations. On the evening of the 26th, Professor Burrage entertained the competitors at dinner at his home on Weybridge street.

At a recent meeting of the Glee Club the following officers were elected for the coming year: Manager, Hugh C. Thayer; leader, R. A. Kilburn; assistant manager, Arthur C. Thomas; assistant leader, John S. Woodward. The prospects are favorable for a good club this year as many of the old members are back and there are several good voices among the freshmen.

A meeting of all women in the college playing stringed instruments was called on October 25. The following responded: Violins, Miss Molly Bresnehan, Miss Marguerite Ellison, Miss Wilma Cory, Miss Helen Carrigan; mandolins, Miss Hazel O'Connell, Miss Minette Norton, Miss Caroline Buttolph, Miss Helen Harriman; banjos, Miss Genevieve Fellows, Miss Mary Geran. Music has been sent for and there is hope of an organization in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Edmands of Cliftondale, Mass., visited Amy Edmands, '14, recently.

A surprise birthday party was given Miss Irene Graves, '14, on October 20, by the girls of Battell cottage.

Miss Mabel Agnew, '12, has been chosen manager for the women's basket ball teams.

Professor Raymond McFarland gave a lecture on "Canoeing and Camping in Cadada" at the town Y. M. C. A. rooms on October 21.

The senior class held a meeting October 19 in the Hemicycle for the purpose of electing Class Day officers for Commencement. The nominating committee, consisting of John W. McConnell, J. Gordon Peach and Miss Margaret French, proposed the following names: Orator, E. S. S. Sunderland; poet, F. A. Coates; ivy orator, J. G. Peach; class prophecy, Miss Eunice Smith; will and presentation, Wm. Richmond; class history, Miss Margaret French; essay, Miss Jennie McLellan; junior class marshall, Edward L. O'Neill, '12; class day committee, Edwin T. Maloney, Eric B. Barnes, Woodburn P. Harris. No further nominations were made and the entire list was elected.

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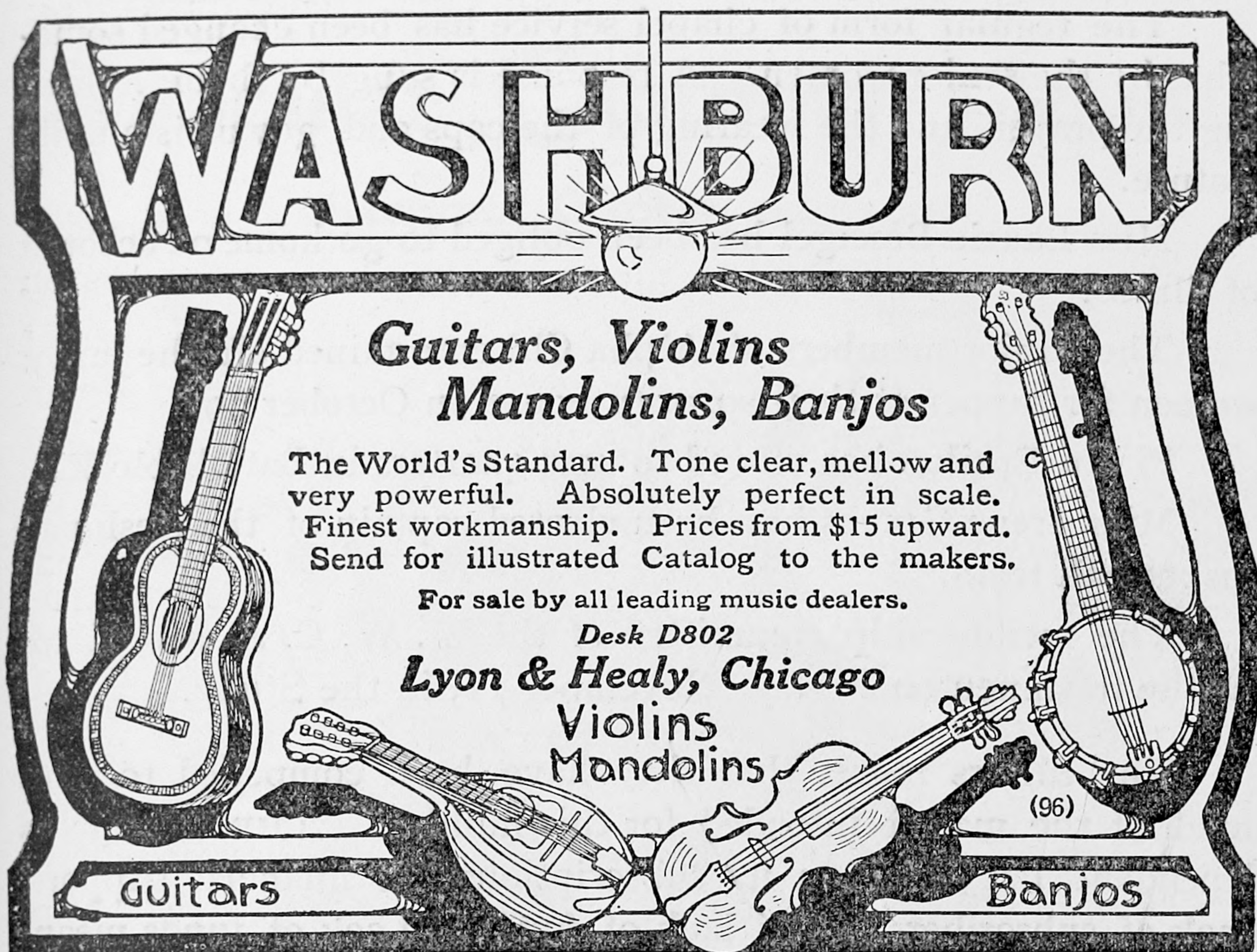
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(96)

Miss Ruth Burnham and Miss Pauline Weiss visited Miss Burnham's home in Brandon recently.

Mr. Alden of Proctor spent Sunday, October 23, in Middlebury with his daughter, Miss Gertrude Alden.

Miss Bertha Holden, '13, visited her home in Pittsford recently.

Miss Frances Williams, '13, was given a birthday party on October 14.

The following have been pledged by the Alpha Chi sorority: Miss Sara D. Brown, '13, Miss Barbara H. Smith, '13, and Miss Mary Johnson, '13.

Miss Minette C. Norton, '12, has been pledged by the Pi Beta Phi sorority, and Miss Isabelle Esten, '14, who was a Pi Beta Phi pledge at Boston University last year, has been pledged by the Middlebury Chapser.

Miss Bessie M. Cudworth, '13, has been pledged by the Pi Mu Epsilon sorority.

Battell cottage is progressing rapidly. All the finishing material and plumbing apparatus has been received and the cottage will doubtless be ready for occupancy by December 1.

The regular form of chapel service has been changed somewhat by the senior women. A response is sung by them, following the prayer, and the wearing of the caps and gowns is a daily feature.

Miss Laurie Beseigel has been obliged to go home on account of illness.

The junior members of Alpha Chi entertained all the junior women for supper at their sorority house on October 29.

Pi Mu Epsilon has moved to new quarters in Battell block.

Miss Irene Graves has been elected captain of the freshman basket ball team.

The membership committee of the Y. W. C. A. served tea for the freshmen on Friday, November 11, in the Study.

The editors regret that they have been compelled to omit much of the matter intended for this number. THE CAMPUS is dependent largely upon its subscriptions for financial support. Lack of subscribers means lack of funds. Lack of funds means small issues. Small issues mean that news items, necessarily inserted last, must be cut down. If you want student notes, athletic notes, and other news items, support your paper with your subscription. Do it now!

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